

DEATH CLAIMS THEODORE ROOSEVELT

FORMER PRESIDENT DIED EARLY THIS MORNING; INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AFFECTED HEART

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

End Came Painlessly While He Slept—Returned to Home on Sagamore Hill, L. I., From Hospital on Christmas Day Improved in Health.

SUFFERED RETURN OF MALADY ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, BUT FATAL RESULT NOT FEARED

Greatest Factor in Colonel's Breakdown Believed to Have Been Death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt—Telegrams of Condolence Pour Into Stricken Home.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home on Sagamore Hill in this village. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The Colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's Day but none believed that his illness would probably prove fatal. The former President sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock last night. About four a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Emden Roosevelt, cousin of the former president and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were despatched to the Colonel's children, who were in other parts of the country. Two of the Colonel's sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, are in service abroad. Captain Archie Roosevelt and his wife left New York last night for Boston, where the captain's wife's father is ill. Mrs. Ethel Derby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

Details for the funeral have not been arranged, but an announcement is expected late today. Telegrams of condolences and sympathy began to pour in from all parts of the country today as soon as the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death became known.

The former President came to his home on Sagamore Hill from the Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, but a week later was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica, from which he had been suffering for some time. The rheumatism affected his right hand and it became much swollen. He remained in his room and efforts were made to check the trouble. Last Saturday the Colonel's secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, called to see him but the Colonel was asleep in his room. Miss Stricker said today that no one had any idea that death was so near at hand.

Flags were placed at half mast in Oyster Bay today.

New York, Jan. 6.—The immediate cause of Colonel Roosevelt's death was pulmonary embolism, or lodgment in the lung of a blood clot from a broken vein, one of his physicians stated.

Death, it was said, came to him painlessly as he slept.

Three physicians had been in attendance upon the Colonel since he was taken to Roosevelt hospital seven weeks ago to be treated for what was believed to be sciatica. The patient's trouble was later diagnosed as inflammatory rheumatism which, according to one of the doctors, had affected virtually every joint in his body.

The Colonel's physicians were Dr. J. A. Fuller of Oyster Bay and Dr. J. H. Richards and Dr. John H. Hartwell of New York city.

Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from last February. On Feb. 5 it was announced that he had been removed from his home in Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of diseased tissue in his infected ear, and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill. He remained at the hospital until March 3.

During May and June the Colonel made a number of addresses, speaking at Springfield, Mass., and in New York. In June he made a tour of the West during which he suffered a slight attack of erysipelas in one of his legs, but refused to give up his engagements. Early in November the Colonel was taken to Roosevelt hospital in this city for treatment of rheumatism and sciatica. While he was in the hospital reports became current that the Colonel was more seriously ill than his physicians would admit. Colonel Roosevelt returned to his home in Oyster Bay on Christmas Day, remarking as he stepped to the porch that he was "feeling bully."

One of the things that is believed to have contributed more than any other to the Colonel's breakdown was the death last fall of his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the aviator, in action in France. Proud of his heroic son's achievement, Colonel Roosevelt bore up under the sorrow of his death with a fortitude that was in keeping with his spirit in public life. Friends said, however, that while the father "did not carry his heart on his sleeve," he suffered most poignant grief in silence and tried to forget it by plunging harder than ever into his work.

Quentin was killed in combat on July 17, 1918, at Chantilly, France. For some weeks previous to confirmation of his death, there were reports that he had possibly been taken prisoner by the Germans and might turn up alive. This suspense added to the distress of the Roosevelt household. When the news of his death finally was officially confirmed, General Pershing cabled Colonel

Roosevelt that, if desired, the body of Quentin would be removed to America. France, meanwhile, had paid the fullest honors to the dead aviator and the Roosevelt family declined to accept the war department's offer.

"We greatly prefer that Quentin shall continue to lie on the spot where he fell in battle and where the foemen buried him," Colonel Roosevelt wrote to General Peyton C. March. "After the war is over Mrs. Roosevelt and I intend to visit the grave and then to leave a small shrine put up by us, but not disturbing what has already been erected to his memory by his friends and American comrades in arms."

Colonel Roosevelt had been known to be looking forward to his journey over seas with mingled feelings of sadness and pride. No plans had been made for his departure, it was said, but it was thought that if his condition improved he and Mrs. Roosevelt might start some time in May or June.

Colonel Roosevelt was also concerned over the wound received in action by his son, Captain Archibald Roosevelt, which caused paralysis in his arm for which he is now being treated.

Although there were no indications of a setback after the Colonel's return to Oyster Bay, fears for his well-being and convalescence at Sagamore Hill had been expressed by his friends. One object of his going to the hospital was that he might have at hand more of the conveniences of the sick room than were accessible in his own home.

Sagamore Hill, standing on an eminence and always a delightful place in summer, swept by breezes from Long Island Sound, these friends of the Roosevelt said, was not so comfortable in winter. Two furnaces in the cellar kept going continuously in zero weather and grate fires in every room hardly sufficed to heat the long halls in the former President's home. Despite this, the Colonel insisted he and the other members of his family were hardy and accustomed to the rigors of winter living in "country homes."

So marked had been his improvement under the regime provided at the hospital that Mrs. Roosevelt, who, at the beginning, remained with her husband continuously, was importuned by him to leave. She went to Oyster Bay, returning two or three times a week to visit him and bring him table delicacies of which he was especially fond.

Two separate blood tests had been made at the hospital, one by Dr. Richards and the other by Dr. Hartwell, each of which, it was said, indicated that the Colonel was entirely free from any organic disease and that his only trouble was the inflammatory rheumatism. This ailment was pronounced only in his left leg, but at times it affected one of his hands and arms.

"If you could see the trayful of food that is sent into Colonel Roosevelt's room at dinner time," said a friend of the family, "you would think he was certainly on the mend. He has the appetite of a vigorous, healthy school boy."

Blood pressure tests, it was said, showed that the patient had arteries of a man of 40 instead of 60 years. Forty-eight hours before his death the former President had been visited by one of his physicians, who stated he found the Colonel apparently in good condition and spirits. The Colonel, he said, laughed and joked with him and said he expected soon to renew his wood-chopping expeditions on his Sagamore Hill estate.

On the day before Christmas when Colonel Roosevelt left the hospital here to spend the holiday in Oyster Bay, Miss Stricker said he was in slight pain at intervals, but was apparently far from being seriously ill. On the Sunday previous to his departure from his home, he had dictated articles for the Kansas City Star and other publications from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. He ate well and slept like a child.

The exact time of Colonel Roosevelt's death was 4:15 a. m., as nearly as can be determined, for there was no person at his bedside at the moment he passed away. A minute or two before, his attendant, James Amos, the young colored man who has been in the employ of the Colonel ever since he left the White House, noticed that the patient was breathing heavily in his sleep and went to call a nurse. When he returned with her the former President was dead.

Mrs. Roosevelt was immediately summoned.

New York, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt suffered a pulmonary embolism, which nearly cost him his life three weeks before he left Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, was learned today. Nothing regarding his approach to death has hitherto become known, but it was revealed today by Dr. Richards in telling of the Colonel's exact condition during his last illness.

In the same manner as his death was caused by a blood clot detached from a thrombosed vein. On the former occasion, however, the passage of this clot through the arteries to the lungs or the brain was checked in time to save the patient's life.

Dr. Richards revealed in his statement that the Colonel's inflammatory rheumatism, from which he suffered acutely at times, was traceable to twenty years back to an infected tooth. This infection spread to nearly all the joints in the Colonel's body as the years went on.

Dr. Richards denied statements, which have been published from time to time, that Colonel Roosevelt suffered from sciatica as well as the rheumatism. The physician asserted also that the Colonel had never suffered from mastoiditis, as was reported when he went into an operation about a year ago for an abscess of the inner ear and that neither this operation nor the fever which he contracted while in South America on a hunting trip could be considered a contributory cause toward his death.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6.—The hour for the Roosevelt funeral was officially announced today as 12:45 p. m. Wednesday at Christ church here, at the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, will be private.

Two services will be held, one at Sagamore Hill, the other at Christ church here, which the Roosevelts have for years attended. The Rev. Dr. George Talmadge, pastor, is expected to officiate.

Colonel Roosevelt will be buried at Young's Memorial cemetery, Oyster Bay, in a plot selected by the Colonel and his wife shortly after he left the White House.

Determination of the date of the funeral awaited information as to how soon Mrs. Richard Derby, the Colonel's daughter, now at Aiken, S. C., could arrive. W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the Colonel, in announcing the arrangements said that Mrs. Roosevelt's desire was that her husband be buried as a private citizen. "For this reason the funeral would be private," he said. It was Mrs. Roosevelt's desire also that no flowers be sent.

Colonel Roosevelt's career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but briefly upon some of the more striking phases of his varied, interesting and "strenuous" life to recall to the public mind full details of his many exploits and experiences.

Called to the White House in 1901 after President McKinley had been assassinated, Col. Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest President of the United States has ever had. Three years later he was elected Vice President.

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate. In a subsequent decade the fortunes of politics did not favor him, for again a candidate for President—this time leading the Progressive party which he himself had organized—when he differed radically with some of the policies of the Republican party in 1912—he went down to defeat, together with the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, was elected.

Col. Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life, his character and his writings represented a high type of Americanism.

Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on Oct. 27, 1858, in a house

in East Twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of Southern stock, and the father of Northern, a situation which during the early years of Theodore's boyhood was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the Civil War days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately in New York and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercise with which he combated a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was a classicist and a man of letters; he kept a diary; he read much history and fictional books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 he entered Harvard University.

A few months after his graduation, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. In 1885, he married Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of New York, and to them five children were born—Edith, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin. Quentin was killed while fighting in the clouds above the Marne battlefield.

The public career of the man who was to become President began not long after he left college. His profession was law but the activities that were to come left him no time in which to practice it. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the New York State Assembly where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention. When the Republican National convention of 1884 was held, which he resigned in 1885 to become the New York State delegation.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going west, he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri River, in North Dakota, and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West," which was published from 1889 to 1898, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York he became the Republican candidate for mayor. In 1896, he was defeated. President Harrison in 1895 appointed him a member of the United States Civil Service Commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1898 to become New York City's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Bitter liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opponents, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in 1901. A year later the Spanish American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not allow him to retain a quiet dignity. Cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a Major General in France, was then President McKinley's physician and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural leaders. Wood and Roosevelt had become familiarly called by the public, their Lieutenant Colonel. In company with the regulars of the Army they took transports to Cuba, landed at Santiago and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the Rough Riders, Roosevelt's gallantry brought about was that of Wood to Brigadier General and Roosevelt to Colonel—and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed a military escort when he was elected President a few years later.

When Cuba was liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the Republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his Democratic opponent, was defeated. The reformer Roosevelt had favored an Assemblyman, but he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the Republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York State demanded and attained his nomination for Vice President on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the President's tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessor's Cabinet as his own and he kept in office the Ambassadors and Ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the Presidential campaign of 1904 Republican organizations in various States began endorsing him as their next candidate.

It was thus that "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his life. Ostensibly, Roosevelt, leaving the Governorship of New York to become Vice President, was moving forward from State politics into national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe; but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community, it was their promptness to these political foes to obtain for him the Vice Pres-

idential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his industrial negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine at a period when European Powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a Republic and his treaty with Panama by which the inter-oceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, through his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate Federal legislation, of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike.

For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was Special Ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII. of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as President, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's re-nomination. The ex-President's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with the Taft policies, Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called Republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the inscription "Progressive" and organized the Progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for President. This split in the Republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel, in Milwaukee, to go to a dinner, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the Colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had gathered to see what had happened—nobbling woman and man, shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered, the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Roosevelt after leaving the White House devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to The Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with The Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1912 to 1917 he published about fifty volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, Nationalism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the west war and American participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American West, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into European capitals and was received by national rulers, including the Emperor of Germany—he arrived in New York to experience what was generally conceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. This was in 1910. At the head of an exploring party in South America in 1914 he discovered and followed for 600 miles a Madeira river tributary which the Brazilian Government subsequently named, in his honor "Rio de Doubt"—so called because in many quarters considered authoritative. He questioned whether Roosevelt was the first man to explore the stream. During this journey the President contracted a jungle fever which was held indirectly responsible for the abscesses which developed malignantly and required several operations. The Roosevelt Hospital in New York city, in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt, besides being a prolific writer, lectured and made public speeches extensively, not only in his own country but in England, Spain, South America and other parts of the world. His celebrity, which made him political enemies and followers made him a marked man for both the bitter and friendly attention of cartoonists and paragraphers. Quaint and picturesque phrases were coined liberally by him and by others concerning him. "Speak softly and carry a big stick," "wrasse words," "duskyfoot," "mollycoddle" and "my hat is in the ring," were some of the Rooseveltian expressions which attained wide publicity.

The strenuous physical activities in which Roosevelt engaged at the White House included boxing. It was not until about eight years after he left the White House that it was disclosed that during one of these bouts, which he welcomed as a means of keeping him in fighting trim, a blow landed by a sparring opponent injured one of the Colonel's eyes. Later blindness of this eye developed.

In the later years of his life two court suits, in which he figured in one as plaintiff and in the other as defendant, winning them both, kept Roosevelt before the public eye. During the Presidential campaign of 1912 a Michigan editor charged him with intoxication. Roosevelt instituted a suit for libel and marshalled a notable host of witnesses to testify regarding his private life and habits. His testimony was so overwhelming that the charge was withdrawn. In open court and the jury brought in a nominal verdict of six cents in favor of the ex-president. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., accused Roosevelt in 1914 of uttering libel in a statement asserting that the "rottenness" of the New York state government was due directly to his dominance in Albany Hall in politics, aided by Mr. Barnes and his followers. At

IN ROOSEVELT'S HONOR.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Flags were half masted at the White House, the capital and all public buildings to-day on the announcement of the death of Colonel Roosevelt, and in respect to the memory of the former President and commander-in-chief, Secretary Daniels and General March ordered flags at half mast on every ship and shore station of the navy and at every army post and camp at home and abroad.

MARIE ADELAIDE LEAVES DUCHY

Paris, Jan. 6.—(Havas)—Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg, the Matin says it learns from a reliable source, has decided to leave Luxembourg, owing to the political situation there. The situation, it is added, has become unfavorable for the grand duchess.

Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide is twenty-four years old and became the ruler of Luxembourg in June, 1912. She welcomed the American troops to Luxembourg in November, 1918, and on November 26 appeared to President Wilson for protection. During that month it was reported her abdication would be demanded by the parliament and the people. The political situation in Luxembourg has been unsettled for several years.

PRINCE AUGUST GETS SITUATION

Paris, Jan. 6.—The fourth son of William Hohenzollern, the former Prince August William, has taken a situation with a widely-known German automobile firm, according to a Berlin dispatch by way of Bern, printed in the Matin today.

Syracuse, N. Y., in 1915 the jury's verdict acquitted Roosevelt.

When the European war began, Roosevelt vigorously advocated a policy of national preparedness, urging universal military training for the nation's youth. In speeches throughout the country and in his magazine and newspaper writings he criticized, in this respect, the policies of Woodrow Wilson during Mr. Wilson's first term as President.

Mr. Roosevelt has been said, was keenly disappointed when he did not receive the Republican nomination for President in 1916. At the same time however, he refused to follow the advice of some of his staunchest followers that he again head the Progressive party ticket. Instead he rallied upon the Progressive party to make Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate, its own choice.

He campaigned for Mr. Hughes, and America's entry into the world war soon after, Roosevelt immediately supported the President and bitterly assailed the pro-peace, pacifist, and other type of men who attempted to delay speeding up the war. With the United States a belligerent, Roosevelt endeavored to obtain the consent of the War Department to establish an Army division which he was anxious to take to France. This division was to have included many of the Rough Riders who were his associates in the campaign in Cuba, and younger men of the same strenuous habits. The necessary permission for the formation of such a force was not forthcoming even though Roosevelt expressed willingness to accompany it as a subordinate officer.

One of Roosevelt's participations in public affairs took him to Washington in January, 1915, when he conferred with United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon and other members of Congress who were critical of the Administration's methods of prosecuting the war. Roosevelt on this occasion announced his support of the proposal that a war cabinet be organized to take over the conduct of the war. Denied the privilege of fighting for his flag, Theodore Roosevelt's interest was centered on his family's participation in the war. His four sons and his son-in-law, Dr. Derby, carried out a prediction made by the former President before the United States took up arms—that it was time that would enter service. Theodore, Jr., became a Major and Archibald a captain, both in France; Quentin entered a French aviation squadron, and Dr. Derby the medical service, also both in France. Kermit, failing to pass a physical examination which would admit him to the United States Army, received a commission in the British Army and was soon in Mesopotamia.

Roosevelt took keen pride in the service button he wore with its five stars. Talking with newspaper men some months after his boys had gone abroad, he told them privately that Theodore had written him that he had been in action and that a bullet had struck his trench helmet and glanced off. Theodore wrote home, his father said, that he regretted he had not been wounded just for the experience. At the time of this conversation, public announcement had just been made that "Archie" had been jumped in rank from second lieutenant to captain. Roosevelt confided with glee to his listeners that "Archie" had led a raiding party out into No Man's Land at night, and that the promotion had been won by gallantry under fire during this raid. The Colonel disclosed further that Kermit, fighting with the Anglo-Indian forces, also had been under fire, as the leader of "a troop of Whirling Dervishes," Indian cavalry. Roosevelt's disappointment at not being allowed to go to France with an Army division was. It may be stated on the authority of an American citizen who was in Berlin about that time, shared by Emperor Wilhelm of Germany. To this American, the Emperor is declared to have stated that the funniest thing that he could conjure in his imagination was the sight of Theodore Roosevelt wearing a gas mask.

EX-PRESIDENT'S SUDDEN DEATH A SHOCK TO BOSTON

Col. Roosevelt on Last Appearance Showed Physical Failure.

STATE HOUSE FLAGS ARE HALF MASTED

Much Sympathy Expressed in Hub for Family of the Former President.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The death of Colonel Roosevelt caused a shock in New England, though this intimates had known something of his physical condition and those who observed him closely at his last public appearance in Boston on May 2 realized that he was a broken man, physically. The occasion was a Liberty Loan rally, arranged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Filmmen Publicity Association. When the Colonel arrived he felt his way hesitantly across the stage and seemed a bit weary by the prolonged demonstration he received. Later Governor McCall referred to his own age and then to Roosevelt as still a young man comparatively. At this the Colonel smiled, but shook his head and in a voice that was audible only to those very near him, said: "No, no."

New England had a peculiar interest in the former President from the time he entered Harvard, and this was added to when he married a Boston girl, Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, in 1880. She died four years later.

When the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death was received Governor Coolidge ordered the flag at the State House at half mast and Mayor Peters directed that the flag over city hall be half-masted. Soon throughout the city the colors appeared similarly. Governor Coolidge and many other officials issued expressions of regret.

The happiest episode in his recent visits to Boston was when the Colonel for the first time saw his grandson, Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr. Mr. Roosevelt was returning on March 29 from Ireland, Maine, where the right before, contrary to the advice of his physicians, he had addressed the Republican state convention. His delight was exhibited with the old time ring when at the home of Thomas St. John Lockwood, father-in-law of Captain Archibald Roosevelt, he found the captain's wife and the newest Roosevelt just two months old. At the time Captain Roosevelt was in a hospital in France.

Thomas St. John Lockwood died Saturday night, but the fact did not become generally known until this morning when the home was communicated with in reference to the death of Mrs. Roosevelt. Mr. Lockwood's daughter, Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, arrived here from New York this forenoon. Captain Roosevelt was accompanying her when a message overtook him on the train, which he left at the next station with the purpose of going immediately to Oyster Bay.

MUST OBEY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR

Railroads Under Government Control Must Charge Rates Set By McAdoo.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Orders of state commissions prescribing intrastate rates instead of those initiated by the director general and injunctions by state courts forbidding the application of the initiated rates to state shipments cannot be observed by railroads under government control.

This announcement was made today by Director General McAdoo in a statement discussing litigation begun by several states to question the validity of rates initiated by him under the Federal Railroad Control Act. Mr. McAdoo made it regretted that a contest should be precipitated between State and Federal authorities, and expressed hope that states which have begun actions would hold them in abeyance.

The director general said he could not conceive that any state would be placed at a practical disadvantage by the initiated rates, since the state itself or the commission of the state or any citizen was free to file a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission against any rates considered unjust or unfair and have the issue determined in the light of the facts.

HUN ARMY IS NO MORE

Basle, Jan. 6.—The former German army has ceased to exist, says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Berlin, as 150 divisions already have been demobilized. The demobilization of the other units, the paper says, is proceeding rapidly.

C. G. R. VINAL RESIGNS

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 6.—Charles G. R. Vinal, clerk of the Middlesex County Superior court, today tendered his resignation to Chief Justice Samuel C. Prentice, effective January 21. Mr. Vinal is 73 years of age, and as he has served since 1865 he holds the record for clerkship in the history of state courts. Mr. Vinal is a former mayor of this city, and was secretary of state for four years, 1901-1905.

New York Clearing House banks show a surplus of \$61,538,120 for the week.